

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
 Flashed by party, and withheld by gain,
 Flashed by the Press, to Liberty and Law,
 No Favor swings us, and no Fear shall awe.

I am content to hide my name, until the pen of impartial history shall reveal the secret workings of the machinery by which this grand result has been achieved—until the race of the future writers, who shall be the true historians, shall have given place to the historians who can discern principles as well as men, truth as well as fiction.—Charles Robinson.

Urgent business in a distant part of the Territory, compels the Editor to be absent from his post this week. This will account for any short-comings or oversights in this number.

Design of the Originators.

Justice requires at our hands a vindication of those gentlemen who were originally concerned in framing the Topeka government. Their positions have been falsified so long, that many are presented to suppose they are telling the truth when speaking derogatory of them. As one of the original supporters of that movement, and present, and a participant in the first meeting held in Lawrence on the 15th of August, 1855, when the measure was brought forward, and a secretary of the meeting on that occasion; also, present, and advisory in the proceedings at Big Springs on the 5th of September, when the movement was endorsed by the Free State party; and then a Delegate to the Topeka Convention of the 19th of September, when all the machinery was perfected in regard to the movement; and being elected as one of the Territorial executive committee who were charged with the entire labor of superintending the elections for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention; and then endorsed by that Convention, and further authorized to superintend the elections for State officers under the Constitution, and to perfect the State government; and having faithfully remained at our post, and labored with our associates in the direction indicated until the oath of office was administered, and the officers had entered upon the discharge of their duties, we think we can speak advisedly and intelligently on the subject.

We state, then, that it was not the intention of the originators of the Topeka Constitution to set up a revolutionary government in Kansas. On the contrary, we protested against such a position from first to last, as did every other person concerned in getting up, or carrying through the movement.

In March, previous to the setting on foot of this government we had been overrun by an armed body of men from Missouri, who took charge of our franchise, and by violence drove the honest electors from the polls, and exercised for themselves the rights of citizens. The Legislature elected by this outrageous interference, had, in July, enacted their villainous code, and were laboring to enforce that code upon the people of Kansas. It was then, when surrounded by all those depressing circumstances, that the plan was devised to frame a State Constitution.—At the same time of voting for its adoption, it was determined to secure the signatures of all persons who voted in its favor to a petition to Congress, praying that body for a redress of grievances by adopting that instrument as the fundamental law of Kansas. It was believed that Congress would cheerfully avail itself of that method of relieving us from tyrannical government, imposed upon us by the Missouri invasion. Never was an idea entertained that the government thus set up, would either come in collision with the Territorial government. It was considered a peaceable, harmless measure, and that it had no legal existence until legality and vitality were both given to it by act of Congress.

It was because of its non-revolutionary character that we protested so loudly against interference with it by federal officers, in July of 1856, under Gov. Stanton, and this was our strong point before the country; that we contemplated doing nothing but preserving our organization as a State until Congress should finally dispose of the question.

We recollect a speech made by us at Metropolitan Hall, in Rockford, Ill., in April of 1856, and the evening after at South Market Hall, in Chicago, in which we took the position here maintained.—The files of the *Herald of Freedom* will show us sustained that measure, will show us occupying the same position.

When Congress rejected the Topeka Constitution, and a formidable party, which had made its endorsement by Congress one of the chief planks in its platform, and that party was defeated; and the Democratic party, with its four years lease of the government was imposed upon us, who were known to be hostile to it, then it was thought proper that we should abandon it for something practical. It was then we pronounced it *ignominious failure*, and begged our friends to follow it no longer, as we had no further hope of relief under it, as an adherence to it would prevent our looking for relief through another quarter.

Of the seven members of the Territorial Executive Committee, to wit: J. H. Lane, G. W. Smith, C. K. Holliday, P. S. Schuyler, G. W. Brown, J. K. Goodin and Marcus J. Parrott, we were and ever have been, with the exception of Gen. Lane, a unit on these matters. Of the State officers they have mainly agreed with us, but Mr. Cutler, the Auditor, whose name is hardly known in Kansas, and has rarely been mentioned outside of it. Of the Judges, Mr. Conway was the only one who stood up in its support.—Looking over the signatures attached to the instrument the other day we found that

every prominent name, save that of Judge Conway, took the same view of it, above expressed, and that it was abandoned long ago as an impracticability.

Of its late supporters, who have clung to it with such pertinacity, and whose hopes of freedom, and even of immortality, seemed centered in it, there were none, we believe, but Gen. Lane, who were originally concerned in its adoption. Phillips and Redpath, and Thacher, and Weston, all were new comers, who knew little of the feelings of those who were engaged in its conception, or the motives of those who called it into being. Gov. Robinson, Lieut. Gov. Roberts, Secretary of State Schuyler, and Treasurer Wakefield, all saw it was futile to hope for anything under the organization, and if any of them adhered to the government until a late day it was against the convictions of their own judgments knowing that no good would grow out of it. They held out to it, that it might not be disgraced by its professed twelve-hour friends.

As we stated two weeks ago, that government, if such it can be called, has committed suicide; it is among the things of the past. Reminiscences connected with it are instructive, and useful. It remained around ground too long, however, and has become a reproach and a by-word because of the tenacity with which some men clung to its festering corpse.

A Candidate for the Mall.

The citizens of Leavenworth, in view of the probability of the acceptance by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution, thought it proper to obtain, if possible, the views of the Pro-Slavery candidates for the Legislature in Leavenworth county, under the Lecompton Constitution, in regard to the frauds committed at the election on the 4th of January, and also to learn whether they would, with a full knowledge that they were elected by fraud, take their seats in the State Legislature, should Calhoun give them certificates of election. To that end a meeting was held in that city on the evening of the 13th ult., and a committee, consisting of Geo. H. Shotwell, M. M. Jewell, J. M. Dickson, and G. W. Hogeboom, all good citizens, was appointed to obtain the desired information.

This committee, in the performance of their duty, addressed a note to John H. Miller, of Wyandott, one of the Pro-Slavery candidates, desiring members of the Legislature, desiring, in brief, an answer to the question whether, in the event a certificate of election should be given him by John Calhoun, he would accept the office and attempt to perform the duties thereof. In the last number of the *Kansas City Mo., Journal of Commerce*, we find a somewhat lengthy reply to the question propounded, over the signature of Mr. Miller. The following is an extract from his letter:

"Frauds may have been perpetrated at the recent election, but of that I am not the judge—no man can be a judge in his own case, and respecting it I do the will of the majority expressed through the ballot box, should I receive a certificate of election, I cannot do otherwise than take a seat in the Legislative Assembly until my case is passed upon adversely by my peers—the body of which I shall be a member. I abide by the laws; it is only law breakers who fear their supremacy."

It was hoped that all the persons declared elected by means of those fraudulent returns, would have sufficient honor, after being made acquainted with the facts, to follow the example set by one of their number a few weeks since, who published a card in the *Leavenworth papers* stating that sufficient fraudulent votes had been proven to have been polled to defeat him, and he could not, therefore, accept of an office to which he was not honestly and fairly elected. But from the above extract it would appear that he has been disappointed. What "respect the will of the majority," and still accept of an office, when it has been clearly proven by the oaths of the judges of the election precincts, that he was fairly and honestly defeated? Is it possible that the pro-slavery party of Leavenworth county have been running for the Legislature a man (?) who is so corrupt as the above extract would seem to indicate.—On the same principle that he lays down in this case, he would accept if John Calhoun, or any other infamous rogue clothed with authority, should tender him a certificate of election, if every man in the county should come up and solemnly swear that he never voted for him.

We venture to say that the pro-slavery party of Leavenworth county values its reputation too highly to allow this escape-grace, or any of its associates, to go into an office by reason of those infamous frauds. If they have not, the Free State men have.

We do not like to advise, even in cases of the most aggravating character, the punishment of any man in a violent or illegal manner; but we do believe that when a being becomes so destitute of principle, and of even the symptoms of manhood, as John H. Miller was when he replied to the question of that committee, with all the facts before him, it is no longer a man. We can't call it a brute, for we don't want to disgrace the brute creation. In a case of this kind we don't know but it might be doing a great favor to those who are to come after us, as well as ourselves, to moderately place a rope around its neck and very gently pull it up the limb of a tree, and thus save the present community the trouble of giving the brute a name, and future generations the disgrace of being compelled to live with its progeny.

We have reason to hope that the remaining members will show themselves to be men, and will come out and frankly say, that they will never take an office obtained in that manner, and thus prove by their acts, that they were not parties to the commission of those outrageous frauds.

Of the news from Washington is of very little importance. The latest we have, is a dispatch from Washington, dated Feb. 24, by which we learn that the Lecompton Constitution had been made the special order of the day for Monday last, in the Senate.

It is now said that the Free State men of Kansas must rally around the Constitutional Convention as the only measure of deliverance in case the Lecompton Constitution passes Congress. This is put forth by a certain obscure journal claiming to be the legitimate organ of the Free State party.

It is proposed to look at this question briefly, in order to determine whether this is really the policy of the Free State people of Kansas, in the exigency above referred to.

In taking this ground what has heretofore been known as the Topeka branch of the Free State party, give up their old idol—the Topeka Constitution and government—and the "blood stained banner," with all its glorious associations is taken from the mast-head, therefore we cannot go back of the present time to consider the legitimacy or illegitimacy of this organization or refer to any measures heretofore known as the policy of the Free State party, but must take the proposition as it is, as another step to be taken towards securing the freedom of Kansas. As such, it is open for argument; as such, it must be adopted or rejected by the people of this Territory.

The first question to be considered: Is the measure proposed a *practical* one? Is it feasible? If not, it is a mere folly to be wasting the energies of the Free State party in securing its adoption. In our opinion it is not practical, feasible or expedient. Why? Simply because it will be but a new edition of the Topeka Constitution and government. It will be a government outside of that which is recognized by the General Government, and as such can never succeed unless by successful revolution not only against the Constitutional authorities of the State, but of the United States.

The Topeka government only had to contend with a Territorial Government: the Constitution proposed to be made the single and exclusive point around which the people of Kansas are to rally, and the exclusive subject of their loyal devotion, will be brought into antagonism and will have to contend with a State government—strong in its own inherent energy—supported by the arm of the neighboring States, and the mighty power of the General Government. If the Topeka government failed in its contest with the informal crude Territorial organization, when such government was baptized in the blood of martyrs to the cause of freedom, and loved with a religious zeal and devotion by the people, how can it be expected that a Government, entirely destitute of these associations can stand against the combined power of the States and the General Government. In this regard, it will be less promising in its results than the Topeka government.

These men, or journals, that talk about successfully resisting the power of the United States are mad. The sober sense of the people repudiates such an idea.—We do not mean to be understood that under some circumstances the people of a State or Territory would not be justified in opposing by force the dictation and control of the General Government, but in such case, it clearly should be the only alternative left, and the chances of success duly weighed before hand. To rebel, certainly to be crushed, is not the better part of reason or wisdom. If the people of Kansas had no exit from the thralldom attempted to be imposed upon them by the present corrupt and unscrupulous Administration, except absolute rebellion, then the proposition to make the new Constitutional Convention the exclusive measure of relief might receive a more favorable consideration. Our view of the matter is this: The opposition in Congress to the consummation of the Lecompton scheme are working against odds. The Administration is powerful, and will use its whole combined force to put this Constitution through Congress. This being the case it became the duty of the people of this Territory who are directly concerned in the issue, to strengthen as much as possible the arm of the opposition in their efforts to vindicate our right to self-government. So far as the people here could act in the premises they have acted to the end of defeating the tyranny that is impending. In this behalf nearly all the people of this Territory subjected themselves to the humiliation of voting for officers under that much abhorred Constitution. Their object was to get control of the government so that in the event of the adoption of that instrument by Congress, the power under it could not be wielded against us; and further it was believed that by taking possession of the State government filling the various offices therein with tried Free State men, the Administration would not attempt to force Kansas into the Union. The object of Buchanan and the party he represents being, evidently, to make Kansas practically, so far as government could make it so, and not nominally, a Slave State.—The election was participated in as a further assurance against the success of Calhoun's policy, and also an argument against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Our people also assisted in another way to defeat that scheme in Congress. At the extra session called by Gov. Stanton, a law was passed to punish frauds and forgeries in elections and election returns, and another submitting the Lecompton constitution to the bona fide residents of the Territory for their approval or rejection; and still another at the regular session of the Legislative Assembly, providing for the investigation of frauds and forgeries actually committed, to the end of bringing the perpetrators to justice, and of showing to the world what villainy has been brought into the service of the pro-slavery party of this Territory.

All this served to put argument in the mouths of the gallant defender of the right in the Halls of Congress. With the overwhelming testimony in favor of the Free State cause, the Administration persists in its purpose to force upon the people that odious Lecompton Constitution. It is then conceived that a new constitutional movement may do service against Lecompton, and another argument is to

be put into the mouths of the Opposition. It is desired to get this Constitution that is to be framed before Congress if possible, stamped with the approval of the people, before the Lecompton Constitution is adopted. If the Administration should by this means be defeated, this new Convention will have accomplished a glorious mission; if it succeeds, notwithstanding this measure, we say that our policy, and our only reasonable and practical policy, is to take the government under that Lecompton Constitution, and, through it, provide for the adoption of a new Constitution for the State of Kansas.

No sane man who has the welfare and interests of this people, and the peace of the country at heart, will seriously urge the contrary. Those who desire to keep up this turmoil and strife in Kansas, for the purpose of aiding to triumph political parties outside of the Territory, may differ with us. We have no desire but to see the question that has convulsed this country from its organization as a Territory up to this time, finally settled. We desire to see the spear thrust into prairie bushes and the sword beaten into plow shares, and the noble occupation of the husbandman proper. We hope to hear of no more war or rumors of war on our plain, or within our borders.—Let the common sense of the people prevail, and this issue will be ended without further strife. Let the designs of politicians triumph, and Kansas will be the foot ball for political parties outside of the Territory for three or four years to come.

City Election.

The election for city officers, under the Lawrence City Charter granted by the late Territorial Legislature, came off on Monday last, and was participated in by all our citizens. From the earnestness with which the people entered into the contest, one would have supposed that some great political principle was at stake. The only issue made, we believe, was Conservatism against Radicalism, and we are proud to say that the whole conservative ticket, with one exception, was elected by a respectable majority. Below we give the figures:

Mayor.—C. W. Babcock, 264; James Blood, 173.
 Councilmen.—R. Morrow, 285; P. R. Brooks, 230; E. S. Lowman, 280; L. C. Toller, 269; John G. Beckel, 290; M. Hartman, 280; Henry Shanklin, 268; A. J. Totton, 268; S. W. Eldridge, 377; A. H. Mallory, 219; L. Bullen, 276; F. A. Bailey, 288; George Ford, 178; William Hutchinson, 141; G. W. Hutchison, 175; W. W. Kimball, 149; G. H. Crocker, 141; C. C. Harrington, 168; Hiram Barnard, 158; D. H. Weir, 119; Samuel Kimball, 150; Alonzo Fuller, 162; John Olsham, 154.
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 School Trustees.—John M. Coe, 258; R. Johnson, 195; T. D. Thacher, 196; Albert Newman, 196.

The Central Center.

We have received the prospectus of a paper about to be started at Emporia, Kansas, by W. G. HOLMES, bearing the above title. The editor informs us that it will be a "Free State journal, Republican in its sympathies, and strictly reliable on the great issues of Kansas, and in favor of the greatest amount of human freedom; yet it will discard those personal attacks on individuals and journals which have made other presses a reproach in the Territory."

For the benefit of the people of that section of the Territory we would state that Mr. HOLMES is a reliable Free State man, good and worthy citizen, and one in whom they can safely confide their interests. He lays down a good platform, and we doubt not he will live up to it. G. W. HOLMES is not the man who will preach one thing and practice another.

The interests of the central part of the Territory demand a paper of this stamp—a reliable Free State paper—and Mr. HOLMES is just the man for the emergency. We hope the citizens of that section will sustain this new enterprise—which they will do if they know their true interests. It requires capital to publish a paper in this country, and we shall expect to see the citizens of central Kansas come up to the work, and proffer their assistance. They will bear in mind that it is not the publisher of the paper who makes the money, but the property holder.

The paper is to be of the medium size, and printed on new type. Terms two dollars on receipt of the first number.

Commendable.

The *Leavenworth Daily Times*, says that W. H. COLLS, Jr., one of the Pro-Slavery candidates in that county for the Legislature under the Lecompton Swindle, has decided that enough fraudulent votes have been proven to have been cast for him at the election on the 4th of January to defeat him, and that, like an honorable man, he has published a letter in the *Leiger* saying that he will resign his seat should Calhoun tender him his certificate. It is believed that other candidates will follow his example. This action of Mr. COLLS gives a majority of the Legislature to the Free State candidates, even though all the fraudulent votes are counted.

It is desired to get this Constitution that is to be framed before Congress if possible, stamped with the approval of the people, before the Lecompton Constitution is adopted. If the Administration should by this means be defeated, this new Convention will have accomplished a glorious mission; if it succeeds, notwithstanding this measure, we say that our policy, and our only reasonable and practical policy, is to take the government under that Lecompton Constitution, and, through it, provide for the adoption of a new Constitution for the State of Kansas.

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A New Paper.

We learn that a new paper, to be called the *Western Metropolis*, will be started in Wyandott in a few weeks. The material, which is entirely new, is on the ground. The *Register and Citizen* have gone down. The *Metropolis*, avoiding the shoals on which the others have stranded, will no doubt be liberally sustained by the property holders there, without which no paper can be sustained at any new point in Kansas. There is not a paper in the Territory which has made a paying thing of itself—it must have extraneous aid, without which it will not survive its chrysalis state. We speak from experience in this matter, and to our friends in Wyandott we would say: If the *Metropolis* proves to be such a paper as your demands need—if it shall prove to be a live paper, devoted to and struggling to advance your local interests, by all means sustain it, whether it meets your approbation in every respect, or otherwise. The publishers are strangers to us, but we understand their interests are identified with the Territory, and with the locality which they have selected for their enterprise, and that they will labor unremittingly to advance the best interests of all. In politics they will be Independent Free State, with Republican proclivities. Success to them.

Down with the Disorganizers.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some to set at defiance the action of the County Convention of Tuesday last, and put on the track some new candidates in connection with some of those already in the field, for members of the Constitutional Convention. We hope that the good sense of the people will put the veto on any attempt of this kind.—The ticket put in nomination was a compromise of the different elements of the Free State party, and as such should receive the support of the party. We confess that some of the nominees don't exactly suit us, but still that will not justify us in trying to defeat them. It would do no harm at this time to remember the assertion of Gen. LAYNE, that "He who would attempt to divide us, is a traitor to the cause of Freedom; is a friend to that party that has for three years oppressed, ridiculed and trodden under foot the Free State men of Kansas, and the rights of a free people."

It is the duty of the Candidates of the different elements to see that their friends bring no new candidates into the field, and we shall hold them responsible if it is done, and will treat them accordingly.

County Convention.

A Delegate Convention of the Free State party of Douglas county was held in Lawrence on the 26th inst., for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to be voted for on Tuesday next. The following are the nominees: J. S. Emory, S. N. Wood, M. F. Conway, T. D. Thacher, Lawrence; C. H. Branscomb, Wm. R. Monteth, Lecompton; E. Scudder, J. M. Shepherd, Washington; A. Cole, J. L. Brown, Calhoun.

A majority of these candidates are good and true Free State men, and will do all in their power to give the people just such a constitution as they want. We hope they may have sufficient influence in the convention to crush the effort that will undoubtedly be made by certain agents to delegates, whom we could easily name, to "crum down" the throats of the Free State men of Kansas, an instrument which they utterly abhor and detest. We shall live in hope.

One of the most horrible catastrophes that we have read of for some time, occurred in St. Louis, at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult. The Pacific Hotel together with a drug store and other buildings were burned to the ground.—About fifty persons, who were stopping at the "Pacific," were burned to death.—The account of the calamity and the appearance of the dead bodies as they were taken from the burning embers, as published in the St. Louis papers, is truly heart-rending. The fire is supposed to have originated in the drug store adjoining the "Pacific."

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, has introduced into the Senate a homestead bill, giving to every head of a family who shall settle on and cultivate for five successive years, 160 acres of public land. The bill ought to become a law.

We will publish in our next the laws regulating the organization of counties and townships, to the exclusion of other matters.

Several important communications are crowded on this week.

We were aroused on Tuesday evening last by the loud and continued roaring of cannon, which seemed to be in the direction of the river. Were at a loss to know what it could mean. Meditated a little, and finally concluded that we were being bombarded by the Border Ruffians. Shaking in our beds (from the effects of the cold weather, of course) we went forth into the open air "as brave as a sheep," determined to run if necessary. Judge our surprise at hearing, immediately after the cannon had been emptied of an unusually large load, three loud and hearty cheers for the Conservative ticket.

We were no longer in suspense—all at once we ceased shaking—and, swinging our old beaver over our head, we involuntarily sang out at the top of our voice, "Hip! hip! hurra!" Yes, there was no more question about it, the "boys" were having "a time" over the great conservative triumph at the city election. Although we felt happy to see the "boys" so jubilant over the result of the election—still we were mortified—mortified because there were not some Border Ruffians near at hand that we might pitch into and annihilate. Were just getting courageous, brave, ferocious—could hardly hold ourselves—were ready to die for our country, that is, provided always, that it could be done fairly and honestly, and no "scoundrel" practiced, in front of the Morrow House, when surrounded by an army of our citizens. But we finally cooled off and went home, singing on the way, "O, I'm a hero."

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Pursuant to previous call by the County Committee, a Delegate Convention of the Free State party of Johnson county, met at Gardner on Feb. 20th, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Constitutional Convention, to be held in March next.

The Convention was organized by appointing Ben. Dara temporary Chairman, and H. T. Patton temporary Secretary. A committee of three, consisting of Jas. B. Alexander, Wm. Tuttle, and C. L. Dille, was then appointed on credentials. The Committee reported seventeen Delegates in attendance. The convention was there permanently organized by electing Jas. F. Legate Chairman, and Jas. B. Alexander Secretary.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates, which resulted in the nomination of Messrs. D. Pickering, of McAdams; Chas. Mayo, of Olathe, and J. D. Allen, of Shawnee.

On motion a new Central County Committee, consisting of Messrs. Calvin Corntzner, S. F. Hill, C. L. Dille, O. B. Gardner, J. B. Hovey, J. F. Legate, was appointed.

The convention was then addressed by Dr. Davis; after which, Ben. F. Dara in the chair, Messrs. C. Storm, Jr., C. O. Davis and Jas. F. Legate, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. During the absence of the committee the convention was entertained by a speech from Mr. Seymour, of the Territorial Legislature.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the instrument now before Congress, called the Lecompton Constitution, under which the enemies of the welfare of Kansas are urging that body to admit this Territory as one among the States of this great Commonwealth, in its spirit represents the sentiment and interest of but a very small portion of the citizens of the Territory, and was framed in part by those foreign both to the wellbeing as well as the soil of Kansas.

Resolved, That we repose confidence in Dr. Davis, Charles Mayo, and Jas. D. Allen, as Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, soon to convene, believing that they will discharge their duties faithfully, and reflect the voice of the people of Johnson county.

Resolved, That in this Delegation, free labor, free speech, free territory, and an untrammelled elective franchise, will find sterling advocates.

The following was offered by Mr. Legate, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Delegates selected by this Convention, or some one of them, be requested to be present at the Delegate Convention of Douglas county, and ask them to coincide in the nomination, and to pledge to them our support for such candidates as they shall present.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this convention be published in the *Lawrence Republican and Herald of Freedom*. On motion, adjourned.

JAS. F. LEGATE, Chairman.

JAS. B. ALEXANDER, Secy.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Meeting of Women at Monks.

MONROE, Feb. 20, '58.

FRIEND BROWN:—The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the women of this place last Saturday.

The timely stand they have taken in securing their own rights in the forthcoming State, and the recommendation of precluding the distillation of liquor, and the throwing open the doors of Halls of Education are all well calculated to arouse the attention of the thinking, and the cooperation of the true statesman.

Let the women of the Territory but take up these subjects in earnest, and a State Constitution may be framed up to the spirit of the times, and one which the people will not out-grow during a common life time.

The invitation extended to the public speakers of the State I trust will be reiterated by all the well wishers of Kansas in the future.